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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/656,506		09/04/2003	Paul Anthony Halstead	33528/RFT/VEJ	8021	
32940	32940 7590 07/13/2004				EXAMINER	
DORSEY &			BRITTAIN, JAMES R			
		OPERTY DEPART	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
4 EMBARC	ADERO (CENTER	ARTONI	TALERIONDER		
SUITE 3400			3677			
SAN FRAN	CISCO, (CA 94111	DATE MAIL ED. 07/12/2004			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	_	10/656,506	HALSTEAD, PAUL ANTHONY				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		James R. Brittain	3677				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	nears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
THE I - Exter after - If NC - Failu	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl pretor for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 J</u>	anuary 2004.					
2a)□	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.						
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.					
Applica	tion Papers						
10)区	The specification is objected to by the Examina The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 January 2004</u> is/ar Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	e: a) accepted or b) objecte e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. S ction is required if the drawing(s) is c	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)∑ a	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure See the attached detailed Office action for a light	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applic ionity documents have been rece eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National Stage				
2) No	ent(s) otice of References Cited (PTO-892) otice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) formation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 oper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12152003</u> .	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Mai 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Drawing Objections

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the flexible hinge (claim 6) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. There is no indication how the flexible hinge is devised so as to permit one having ordinary skill in the art to make and use the device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. §102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 4-6, 10-14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Hutter (US 4222489).

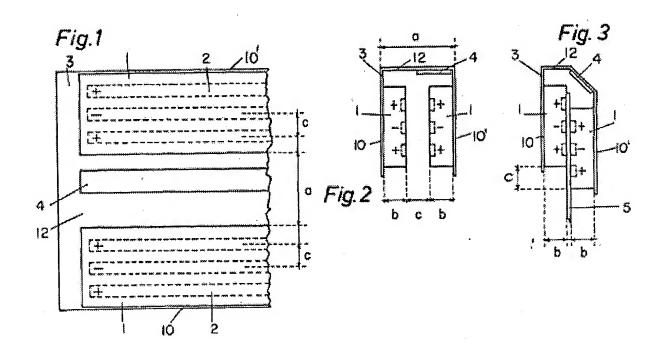
Hutter (figures 1-3) teaches a clip for holding paper and therefore inherently capable of holding banknotes having a first clasp portion 10' and a second clasp portion 10 for holding banknotes therebetween, the first clasp portion having a first magnetic portion 1 including magnetic material and the second clasp portion having a second magnetic portion 1 including magnetic material, wherein the first magnetic portion is moveable relative to the second magnetic portion between: a closed position whereby the interaction of the magnetic material of the first and second magnetic portions is such that there is a net force of attraction to hold the first and second clasp portions together; and an open position whereby the first and second clasp portions are released apart. Figure 1 shows that there are spaced bands 2 of alternating polarity sequentially arranged across the width of the clamp and generate an open configuration when the facing polarities are alike (figure 2) and a closed configuration when the facing polarities are opposite (figure 3). The polarity of each band 2 inherently reverses through the thickness of the band. A flexible hinge connects the two clasp portions together and permits the requisite movement for the operation of the clasp (col. 4, lines 57 - col. 6, line 3 and col. 6, lines 10-15).

Magnets 2 may also be viewed as forming different polarized boundary regions 2 arranged adjacent to each other on common support 3 and at the edge distance a, which corresponds approximately to double the thickness b of strip 1 plus the center distance c between the differential polarized regions 2. Accordingly, strips 1 which face each other can be moved by their lengthwise folding either into a clamping position according to FIG. 3 and/or 4, where they adhesively face each other as a result of their mutual shift by center distance c. Or, according to FIG. 2 they can be obliquely shifted or moved into an open release-and/or pickup position

The mutual repulsing as shown by the arrows in FIG. 10 2 of strips 1 congruently facing each other is converted to a force close-clamping the inserted bade shaped material 5, as shown in FIG. 3, as soon as both strips are mutually vertically and obliquely shifted by wall 12 through the center distance c of polarized regions 2 13

where they congruently face each other so as to repel each other as a result of the equally polarized regions 2 at the approximate distance c.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 7-9 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutter (US 4222489) in view of Beyer et al. (US 3468576).

Hutter (figures 1-3) teaches a clip for holding paper and therefore inherently capable of holding banknotes having: two clasp portions 10, 10' moveable relative to one another for holding the paper therebetween; and magnetic material 1 operably associated with the clasp portions, the magnetic material being moveable between a first closed position whereby the

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operation of the magnetic material is such as to hold the first and second clasp portions together and an open position whereby the first and second clasp portions are released apart. A flexible hinge connects the two clasp portions together and permits the requisite movement for the operation of the clasp (col. 4, lines 57 - col. 6, line 3 and col. 6, lines 10-15). The difference is that the magnetic material is fixed to the clasp portions and depends upon the flexible hinge to permit the relative movement of the magnetic material rather than having a movable portion carrying the magnetic material upon one of the clasp portions. However, Beyer et al. (figures 1-5) teaches latch structure for a fixedly hinged door wherein the magnetic latch is such that it can be slid by an operator extending through the door from a closed position wherein the opposite polarities are facing to an open position wherein the like polarities are facing so as to repel the door open. As it would be advantageous to utilize a stronger pintle secured hinge for the clasp of Hutter, it would have been obvious to modify the clasp of Hutter so that the magnetic material is carried in a movable portion relative to a clasp portion so as to benefit from the use of facing opposite polarities which create open and closed latching configurations while permitting the use of a stronger pintle hinge as taught by Beyer et al. to be desirable.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutter (US 4222489) in view of Mars (US 6282760).

Hutter (figures 1-3) teaches a clip for holding paper and therefore inherently capable of holding banknotes having: two clasp portions 10, 10' moveable relative to one another for holding the paper therebetween; and magnetic material 1 operably associated with the clasp portions, the magnetic material being moveable between a first closed position whereby the operation of the magnetic material is such as to hold the first and second clasp portions together

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and an open position whereby the first and second clasp portions are released apart. A flexible hinge connects the two clasp portions together and permits the requisite movement for the operation of the clasp (col. 4, lines 57 - col. 6, line 3 and col. 6, lines 10-15). The difference is that the magnetic material is not stated as being rare earth magnets. However, such magnets are common and well known for their good qualities as taught by Mars (figure 8; col. 4, lines 9-19) which suggests Neodymium-Iron-Boron magnets as having strong magnetic properties so as to clamp material between two such magnets. As it would be beneficial for the clasp of Hutter to possess good clamping characteristics it would have been obvious to utilize rare earth magnets as suggested by Mars because of Mars recognizing their strong magnetic properties that would be useful in the clamping arts.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutter (US 4222489) in view of Beyer et al. (US 3468576) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Mars (US 6282760).

Further modification of the clasp of Hutter such that rare earth magnets are utilized would have been obvious in view of Mars (figure 8; col. 4, lines 9-19) teaching the use of Neodymium-Iron-Boron magnets as having strong magnetic properties so as to clamp material between two such magnets

Conclusion

The patent of Schirmuly (EP 29500, figure 2) teaches pertinent magnetic clasp structure with a floating hinge.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James R. Brittain whose telephone number is 703-308-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W & F 5:30-1:30, T 5:30-2:00 & TH 5:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. J. Swann can be reached on 703-306-4115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James R. Brittain Primary Examiner Art Unit 3677

JRB